

The Herald of Freedom: An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to Humanity and the Interests of Kansas.

Poetry.

Hope for the Best.

BY ELIZABETH A. BROWN.
Cheer up, cheer up, depending ones,
Look on the sunny side;
Though life's path be a tossing row,
Upon a billow's side,
Cheer up, cheer up, though madly rave
The storms around thy way;
Remember that the darkest night
Precedes the fairest day.
Cheer up, cheer up, away with grief,
And all our sorrows cease;
The sun will surely shine again,
And make each smile more fair.
Cheer up, cheer up, and smile at fate,
Though cruel it may seem,
In taking from thy friends and dear,
And leaving each fair dream.
Cheer up, cheer up, spend not thy time
In vain regrets and grief;
Remember that "the robbed who smile,
Steal something from the thief."
Cheer up, cheer up, and trust in Him
Who loves and cares for all;
The One who doth all things well,
And marks the sparrow's fall.

General Intelligence.

Abounding in "Tact"

We copy in another place, with comments, an article from the Washington Star—a semi-official organ of President Pierce—in which it is claimed that Gov. Shannon possesses a great amount of "Tact." It represents that Gov. Shannon was deficient in this element of success, though possessing a greater amount of natural and legal talent than his successor. Our opinion is that the Star is correct in its assertions. Few men possess the tact to change the law in a single Congressional District in two years so as to have 1,000 majority in 1852 in his favor, and by his superior management changed that vote so as to have 2,000 majority against him two years after. While Governor of Ohio his "tact" was often observed, as all who are familiar with his political history during that period will attest.

The editor of the Rock Island Advertiser, formerly resident in Ohio, and knew Gov. Shannon "like a book." Upon receiving the news of his appointment as Governor of Kansas he drew a rough but truthful sketch of his character and public services. The following may not be remembered by all of our readers, but the simple narration of the facts will revive the recollection with them and prove the correctness of the Star's assertion.

"But, Wilson Shannon once went to Mexico, as a Minister, to adjust some little difficulties we then had with that interesting, ingenious, and progressive nation. He bore in his instructions three different forms of treaty, one of which was preferred as first-best by our government, one as second-best, and one as third-best, and of course in ratio to the interests of Mexico. The first-best form he was to propose first, and if Mexico would by no means accede to that, he was to offer the third as a last compromise rather than war. Shannon started to Mexico—got robbed the first thing on entering the country—reached the Mexican capital—the 'halls of the Montezumas'—was received with the customary pomp and nonsense—and the next thing he did was to have all three forms of treaty he was instructed to propose published in the Mexican papers at once—making the case a little like a man, who, wishing to secure a good bargain, says, 'I will give you a dollar for the article, and if you will not take that I will give you two dollars, and if you will not take that, as the last alternative, I will give you five.' Concerning his further mission in Mexico it is needless to say anything—it failed—he left the capital, and was again robbed in getting out of the country."

The Squatter Sovereign, the organ of the mock Legislature, speaking of the enactments of that body, and of the 13th section of the "Act to punish offences against slave property, says:

"We would ask what necessity is there for the utterance of any such opinion, unless some suit for freedom is commenced, if so, then no one presumes that a lawyer who would make such a plea, would be considered as having violated the law. Outside of such circumstances the uttering of such sentiments would only be with evil intent, and should be punished. We are very much gratified that this is the only provision of the twelfth section that is objected to."

It is amusing to see such papers as the Democrat and Intelligencer of St. Louis, deploring the great injury the Kansas Legislature has done the slavery interest; one would think to read some of their articles, that the whole cause was in their special charge. If we had entertained any doubts as to the correctness of the policy we had pursued, the Intelligencer and Democrat would have removed them all. The miserable Abolitionists who conduct them, had better keep in St. Louis, or they may meet the fate of their friend Pardee Butler. It is a humiliating reflection that Missouri, at this peculiar crisis, has to indorse infamous sheets. We hope that the next session of her Legislature, will imitate the example of Kansas, and muzzle all such vile sheets.

Rattlesnake Killed.
Mr. Philander Markham, of this town, shot a rattlesnake on the East Mountain, last Saturday, which was four feet in length, and had thirteen rattles. Mr. M. was hunting—saw the snake just as it was ready to jump at him—raised one of his legs, and the serpent passed under it, and he was preparing for a second leap he shot him—Westfield, Mass., Newfielder.

Mr. Porter, of the Newsletter, thought Kansas best adapted to the raising of rattlesnakes, but we doubt her ability to get up a larger growth than our friend speaks of as the product of Massachusetts.

It is better to throw a guard about the baby's cradle than to sing a psalm at the bad man's death-bed; better to have a care while the bud is bursting to the sun, than when the heat has scorched the heart of the upstart blossom.

Gov. Shannon's Platform.

We find in a late St. Louis Democrat the speech of Gov. Shannon, as delivered at Westport, Mo., and reported by the reporter of that journal who was upon the ground. We had a letter from Judge Schuyler, designed for publication this week in relation to the same speech, but it is mislaid or lost. The Governor, it will be seen by his reported speech, comes out "flat-footed" for slavery:

Gov. Shannon began his remarks by thanking the audience for their courteous reception. It gratified him, he said, not because it was personally flattering, but because it showed that they were not disposed to decide on his official career in advance. It showed him that he might rely on "your aid," in endeavoring to overcome obstacles which he was aware existed, but hoped were not insurmountable.

A voice—Yes, you shall have our aid. He regretted to see in certain portions of the Territory a disposition to nullify the laws which have been enacted by the Legislature. This was a revolutionary movement which was greatly to be deplored. He regretted, he said, that he had arrived too late to form the acquaintance of the members of the Legislature. He knew nothing of the laws passed by them, but from the ability and patriotism of the gentlemen who composed it, he doubted not that they were wise and judicious. But, even if they were not wise and judicious, open resistance and nullification of them was not the proper way to defeat their provisions. If they were unconstitutional, there were Courts to appeal to, which had been created for the purpose of deciding such questions.

As to the Legislature that had recently adjourned, at the Shawnee Mission, he regarded it as a legal assembly, (cheers,) and thought that the objections to its power grounded on its removal from Pawnee, were purely, as every Legislature is enjoyed the right of removing its seat of government at pleasure. The Executive and Judiciary of the Territory had acknowledged the Legislature as a legal body, and so would he. (Good.) He regarded the laws as binding on every citizen of the Territory, and would use all his executive power and authority to carry them into effect. (Cheers.)

He said it was not his intention to address them on the various questions that divided the parties in the Territory; perhaps he did not understand them; and he had not expected to speak on this occasion.

To one subject, however, he would allude—slavery. His official life and career were not unknown to a portion, at least of the citizens of Kansas. He had no intention of changing his political faith. He thought, with reference to slavery, that Missouri and Kansas were adjoining States, as much of that immense commerce up the Missouri which was already rivaling the commerce between the United States and some European countries, must necessarily lead to a great trade, and perpetual intercourse between them; it would be well if their institutions should harmonize—as otherwise there would be continual quarrels and border feuds. He was for slavery in Kansas. (Loud cheers.)

After thanking the audience, the new Governor withdrew.

A Southern Confederacy.
The Charleston Mercury grows jubilant over the idea of a Southern confederacy, which, according to its belief, is to cure all the difficulties of the South. We quote:

"Glorious and grand rises up the idea of a southern confederacy, free from the intermeddling of abolition fanatics—free from the exactions of a hostile and foreign government, whose ill-gotten gains are poured out to enrich our enemies, and make traitors in the South—free from connection with a people whose society and civilization are antagonistic to our own, and free from the eternal dissension and bickering which have disgraced the history of the Union."

"A southern confederacy, with free trade as the corner stone of her foreign policy, would be the best and surest way to cure all the difficulties of the South. It would open a market of vast extension to her manufacturers, and supply, in return, cotton more speedily, cheaper and better than any that she can ever obtain from the fields of India. Cotton would be her army and navy—Cotton would command for us the respect of nations. Aggression upon us would be aggression upon all who shared in the wide blessings of its culture, trade and use. And abolitionism in England would expire amid the proofs of the advantages of slavery, while abolitionism in the North would turn into an exhaust itself in some other form of social madness."

The Kansas Black Law.

The eastern and northern press are speaking out in the most indignant terms against the barbarous enactments of the illegal Kansas Legislature. The Dubuque, Iowa, Herald, says:

"The Act is itself too infamous to require comment. We wish our readers to examine it and prepare for the future. However painful the thought may be, sooner than submit to such base insults to our fathers, ourselves and the rights guaranteed to us as American citizens, and that too by a band of ruffians, receiving aid and comfort from traitors to freedom and enemies to humanity; men who love liberty, and hate tyranny, respect decency and eschew villainy, must prepare for the conflict, and be ready to do battle for freedom, whenever and wherever and whatever it may be necessary. There is no way of escape from the issue, the challenge has gone forth and Slavery or Freedom must die."

"We would call special attention to the provisions of the eleventh and twelfth sections. There is nothing in the laws of the most tyrannical and barbarous nations a parallel to those sections of this act."

Going South to Live.
The Washington Organ mentions a rumor that Gen. Pierce has lately bought a farm of five or six hundred acres, near Colville, Montgomery county, Maryland, as his future residence. Should he receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1856, he will retire as a Marylander and not a New Hampshire man.

We don't credit this report, for it would be impossible for him to get any farther South than he has been for a long time. It would be more for his credit to move north.—N. H. Sentinel.

Proclamation

To the Loyal Voters of the Territory of Kansas.—Whereas, it is contemplated and provided by the act of Congress for the organization of our Territory; that we, the lawful resident voters of the said Territory, shall, at all times, be represented in the House of Representatives of the United States, by a Congressional Delegate elected by ourselves; and whereas, in the said act, Congress themselves provided all the machinery of the first election, and devolved upon the Territorial Legislature the duty of providing for the second, saving and excepting some restrictions upon the qualification of voters; and whereas, we have been prevented by an armed invading force, of superior numbers, from an adjoining State, from electing a Territorial Legislature, and enacting for ourselves any laws whatever, and in lieu of the statutes which the Congress of the United States had reason to expect and did expect to be in force in our Territory, regulating all our internal affairs, and among them especially our elections, we are insulated by the offer of a substitute in the shape of a set of enactments proceeding from a body of men whom our invaders have put through the empty form of an election, at the polls where we were disfranchised, which enactments, outrageous in themselves, made in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, and the legislation of Congress, and providing for the perpetuation of the oppression and disfranchisement in which they originated, have been, as a matter of course, spurned and repudiated by our whole people as absurd mockery; and whereas, we therefore find ourselves still invested with the right of representation, which the act of Congress confers, but deprived of the means through which it was expected to be exercised, by a contingency so monstrous and startling that the National Legislature could not be expected to foresee it, it becomes necessary for us to decide whether the deficiency of the forms shall destroy the right of representation, or whether the right of representation shall give vitality enough to originate the forms of its own manifestation, in order to avoid its own destruction; we, therefore, knowing that the subsequent sanction of Congress is in law and ethics equivalent to their previous direction, have not hesitated to supply for ourselves the forms which Congress would undoubtedly have enacted, if the present contingency could have been foreseen. We do, therefore, proclaim to our fellow citizens of the Territory, who have not joined in this proclamation, if any such there are, that an election will be held on the second Tuesday of October, at the several polls hereinafter set forth in the Election Districts and precincts, as established by the Governor of the Territory, and the additional precincts hereinafter established for the election of a Delegate to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States. The voting at this election shall be by ballot.

The Judges authorized to conduct it shall be the same as those commissioned by the Territorial Executive Committee, to preside over the election for delegates to the Convention for forming a State Constitution. And the Districts, Precincts and places of voting shall also be the same as those enumerated in the Proclamation of the Executive Committee, all of that part of said Proclamation, from the words "Places for Polls," in the fifty-eighth line, to the words, "Instructions to Judges of Election" in the one hundred and fifty-ninth line, inclusive, shall be and is hereby declared part of this Proclamation. In addition to the qualifications prescribed to said Judges by said Territorial Executive Committee; they shall take and subscribe the following oath: which, in the absence of a duly qualified Judge, or Justice of the Peace, they shall administer to each other:—

I, _____ do swear that I will perform my duties as Judge of the election to be held at the house of _____ in the _____ Election District of the Territory of Kansas, to the best of my judgment and ability; that I will keep a true, correct and faithful record of all persons who shall vote at said election. That I will not permit any person who is not an actual inhabitant and resident of said Territory on the day of the election, and whom I shall not honestly believe to be a qualified voter according to the provisions of the act of Congress organizing said Territory; that I will reject the votes of all non-residents who I shall believe have come into the Territory for the mere purpose of voting; that in all cases where an ignorant of the voter's right, I will require legal evidence thereof by his own oath, or otherwise, and that I will truly record and record the votes received, and make a true and faithful return thereof to the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory.

Sworn and subscribed, Oct. 18th, 1855, previous to opening the polls, before me.

They shall keep and preserve two separate lists of the names of the persons who may vote at said election; and after the closing of the polls, the votes shall be counted, and tallies-lists of the same kept. The tickets polled at said election shall be preserved, and the election made out and signed by the Judges; together with the tally-lists, lists of voters, etc., shall be despatched by a Judge from each precinct, appointed by the board of Judges for that purpose, to the Chairman of the "Territorial Executive Committee," at the town of Lawrence, on or before the 13th day of October next.

In case it should be found impracticable in consequence of the intrusion of foreign votes, or from any other cause, to hold the election in any of the different precincts, at the places above designated, the Judges shall be empowered to remove the place of holding the election to any other locality, they see fit, after giving sufficient public notice of the same. And in case any person or persons shall desire to contest the legality of the election in any of the precincts or districts of the Territory, said person or persons shall present their objections to the validity of said election to the "Territorial Executive Committee," at the town of Lawrence, on or before the 15th day of October next; said "Territorial Executive Committee" shall hear the evidence and pass judgment upon the same, dismissing the objections or ordering a new election, as they may deem just and legal in the premises, as early as possible as may be found practicable.

The qualification of voters shall be as prescribed in the Organic Act of the Territory. The clause of the Organic Act, prescribing such qualification is as follows:

"That every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election: Provided, That the rights of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intentions to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the Army or Navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein."

The boundaries of districts and precincts shall be as defined in the election Proclamation of the Governor of the Territory of date 10th March, 1855, and whenever precincts are created the voters shall deposit their ballots at the polls nearest to which they may reside. Signed by nearly all the qualified voters of Kansas Territory.

Constitutional Convention Proclamation.
To the Loyal Voters of Kansas:—Whereas, The Territorial Government was now constituted for Kansas has proved a failure—Squatter sovereignty under its workings a miserable delusion, in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to our past history, and our present deplorable condition—our ballot boxes have been taken possession of by bands of armed men from foreign States—our people forcibly driven therefrom—our attempts to be foisted upon us as members of a so-called Legislature, unacquainted with our wants, and hostile to our best interests—some of them never residents of our Territory—misnamed laws passed, and now attempted to be enforced by the aid of citizens of foreign States of the most oppressive, tyrannical and insulting character—the right of suffrage taken from us—debarred from the privilege of a voice in the election of even the most insignificant officers—the right of free speech stifled—the muzzling of the press attempted; and whereas, longer forbearance with such oppression and tyranny has ceased to be a virtue; and whereas, the people of this country have heretofore exercised the right of changing their form of government when it became oppressive, and have at all times conceded this right to the people in this and all other Governments; and whereas, a Territorial form of Government is unknown to the Constitution; and is the mere creature of necessity awaiting the action of the people, and whereas, the debasing character of the slavery which now involves us impels to action, and leaves us as the only legal and peaceful alternative, the immediate establishment of a State Government, and whereas the organic act fails in pointing out the course to be adopted in an emergency like ours; Therefore, you are requested to meet at your several precincts in said Territory hereinafter mentioned, on the second Tuesday of October next, it being the ninth day of said month, and then and their cast your ballots for members of a Convention, to meet at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday in October next, to form a Constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

PLACES FOR POLLS.
FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT:—Lawrence Precinct, at the Office of John Hutchinson, in Lawrence. Blanton Precinct—at the house of J. B. Abbott, in Blanton. Palmyra Precinct—at the house of H. Barriell, in Palmyra. Wakarusa river the dividing line between the two Precincts.

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT:—Bloomington Precinct—house of Harrison Burson, on the Wakarusa. Benicia Precinct—house of J. J. Cramer, East Douglas.

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT:—Topeka Precinct—house of F. W. Giles, Topeka. Big Springs Precinct—at the house of Wesley Frost in Washington. Tecumseh Precinct—at the house of Mr. Hongland, in Tecumseh.

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Willow Springs Precinct—at the house of Dr. Chapman, on the Santa Fe Road, Springfield.

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Bull Creek Precinct—at the house of Baptiste Perior, on Potawatamie. Potawatamie Precinct—at the house of Henry Sherman. Oswatimie Precinct—at the house of Wm. Hughes, in Oswatimie. Big Sugar Creek Precinct—at the house of Elijah Tucker, at old Potawatamie Mission. Little Sugar Creek Precinct—at the house of Isaac Stockton. Neosho Precinct—at the store of Hamilton Smith, in Neosho. Hampden Precinct—at the house of W. A. Ela, in Hampden.

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Fort Scott Precinct—at the house of Mr. Johnson, or a suitable building in Fort Scott. Scott's Town Precinct—at the house of Mr. Vandever.

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Titus Precinct—at the house of J. B. Titus, on the Santa Fe Road.

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Council Grove Precinct—at Council Grove Mission House. Wagonbox Precinct—at some suitable building in Wagonbox. Mill Creek Precinct—at the house of G. E. Hohenack, on Mill Creek. Ashland Precinct—at the house of Mr. Adams, in Ashland.

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Pawnee Precinct—at Loden & Shaw's store, in Pawnee.

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Big Blue Precinct—at the house of S. D. Dyer, in Juniata. Rock Creek Precinct—at the house of Robert Wilson.

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Vermilion Precinct—at the house of John Schmidt, on Vermilion branch of Blue river.

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—St. Mary's Precinct—at the house of B. F. Bertrand. Silver Lake Precinct—at the house of Joseph Leframbois.

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Hickory Point Precinct—at the house of Charles Hardt. Falls Precinct—at the house of "Mill Company," at Grass-hopper Falls.

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Bur Oak Precinct—at the house of Benjamin Harding. Doniphan Precinct—including part of the 15th district to Walnut Creek—at the house of Dr. G. A. Cutler, in Doniphan. Wolf River Precinct—at the house of Aaron Lewis.

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Wakarusa Precinct—at the house of Charles Hays, on Military Road.

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Leavenworth Precinct—at the store of Thomas Boyle, in Leavenworth City. Easton Precinct—at the house of Thomas A. Maynard, on Stranger Creek. Wyandott Precinct—at the Council House, in Wyandott City. Ridge Precinct—at the house of Wm. Penock.

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—Mission Precinct—at the Baptist Mission Building. Wakarusa Precinct—at the store of Paschal Fish.

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT:—California Precinct—at the house of W. W. Moore, on the St. Joseph and California road.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTION.
The three Judges will provide for each poll, ballot boxes for depositing the ballots cast by Electors—shall appoint two Clerks, all of whom shall be sworn or affirmed to discharge the duties of their respective offices impartially and with fidelity; and the Judges and Clerks shall have power to administer the oath or affirmation to each other; and the said Judges shall open said election at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the place designated in each precinct by the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, and close the same at 4 o'clock p.m. In case any of the officers appointed fail to attend, the officer or officers in attendance shall supply their places, and the said Judges shall make out duplicate returns of said election; seal up and transmit one copy of the same within five days to the Chairman of the Executive Committee to be laid before the Convention, and they shall within ten days seal up and hand the other to some member of the said Executive Committee. If at the time of holding said election it shall be inconvenient on account of Indian hostilities, or any other cause whatever, that would disturb or prevent the voters of any election precinct in the Territory from the free and peaceable exercise of the elective franchise, the officers are hereby authorized to adjourn said election into any other precinct in the Territory, and to any other day they may see proper, of the necessity of which they shall be the exclusive judges at which time and place the qualified voters may cast their votes.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS, &c.
All white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States or who have declared their intentions before the proper authorities to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, who have had a bona fide residence in the Territory for the space of thirty days immediately preceding the day of the said election, shall be entitled to vote for Delegates to said Convention; and all white male inhabitants Citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who have had a bona fide residence in the Territory of Kansas for the space of three months immediately preceding the day of election shall be eligible as Delegates to said Convention.

APPOINTMENT.
The appointment of Delegates to said Convention shall be as follows: Two Delegates for each Representative to which the people were entitled in the Legislative Assembly by proclamation of Gov. Reeder of date of 10th March, 1855.

It is confidently believed that the people of Kansas are fully alive to the importance of the step they are about to take, in disenthraling themselves from the slavery which is now fettering them; and the Squatters of Kansas are earnestly requested to be at their several polls on the day above designated, and that every ballot received be in accordance with their choice for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and have all the regulations and restrictions carried out. The plan proposed in the Proclamation to govern the election has been adopted after mature deliberation, and if adhered to by you, will result in establishing in Kansas an Independent Government that will be admitted into our beloved Union as a Sovereign State, securing to our people the liberty they have heretofore enjoyed, and which has been so ruthlessly wrested from them by reckless invaders.

By order of the Executive Committee, of Kansas Territory.

J. H. LANE, Chm.
J. K. GOODIN, Secy.

Ex-Judge Elmore.
We really do not know which is doing most in the way of rendering himself ridiculous, ex-Judge Elmore, of Kansas, or the conductor of the New York Herald, who has taken up his silly quarrel with the General Government about his removal. The basis of the plea of the ex-Judge is that the Executive has no legal authority to substitute another in his stead until his four years shall have expired, because the organic law of the Territory under which he was appointed specifies that the judges should hold their offices for four years. Under the same reading of law, if a Democratic President and Congress, on the night before giving place to an incoming Kossuth Nothing Administration, should enact that all the officers of the government whose term of office may not be specified in the Constitution should hold five or ten years, the Kossuths would find themselves in a pretty kettle of fish, truly, with an opposition cabinet to begin with foisted upon them.

But we may not argue the principle of the law, or the folly of Judge Elmore, in attempting to set up an unsound principle as that of the law for his own benefit; the Supreme Court of the United States having settled the question against him most emphatically. We here refer to its action in the case of Goodrich, the removed justice of Minnesota Territory, disposed of last winter. For four years, Judge G. continued in the Courts for the position Judge Elmore now seeks to contend, probably without knowing that the Supreme Court unanimously decided that a Territorial Judgeship is an office from which an incumbent may at any moment, be removed at the pleasure of the Executive of the United States. The clause of the organic law of Minnesota, under which Judge G. was appointed is identical with that clause of the organic law of Kansas, under which Judge E. was appointed, the latter being copied verbatim from the former.—Washington Star.

When I gaze into the stars, they look down upon me with pity from their serene and silent spheres like eyes glistening with tears over the little lot of man. Thousands of generations, all as noisy as our own, have been swallowed up by time, and there remains no record of them more; yet Arcurus and Orion, Sirius and the Pleiades, are still shining in their courses, clear and young as when the aboriginals first noticed them in the plains of Shinarump—Carlyle.

Constitutional Convention.
The Delegate Convention of the people of Kansas to consider the expediency of the formation of a State government with a view to application to Congress at its next session for admission as a State, met at Topeka on the 19th of September.

At 11 o'clock, a.m., the convention was called to order by G. W. Smith, Esq. of the 1st district, and was temporarily organized by the choice of Erastus D. Ladd, of Lawrence, Chairman, and C. K. Holliday, of Topeka, Secretary.

On motion a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the convention was appointed, consisting of the following persons:—

G. W. Smith, A. Curtis, W. Y. Roberts, J. F. Brannan, Joseph Hays.

On motion of Judge Wakefield a committee on credentials was chosen of the following persons:—

J. K. Goodin, J. A. Wakefield, A. M. Jordan, S. Merwin, Hamilton Smith, Thos. J. Addis, P. C. Schuyler, J. H. Nesbitt, L. P. Lincoln.

The convention adjourned to half past one o'clock, p.m.

The convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock.

The committee on credentials reported the following as members of the convention.

DELEGATES FROM 1ST DISTRICT.—G. W. Smith, E. D. Ladd, G. W. Deitzler, S. C. Smith, J. K. Goodin, G. W. Brown, John Spear, M. Hunt, J. H. Lane.

2ND DISTRICT.—Wm. Buffum, J. A. Wakefield, Daniel Buffum, D. Vancil, A. Curtis, N. Alvey.

3RD DISTRICT.—W. Y. Roberts, C. K. Holliday, A. M. Jordan.

4TH DISTRICT.—Samuel Workman, Amos Hanna, Samuel Merwin.

5TH AND 6TH DISTRICTS.—Hamilton Smith, James F. Brannan, Thos. J. Addis.

7TH DISTRICT.—P. C. Schuyler, J. D. Wood.

8TH DISTRICT.—J. H. Nesbitt, S. R. Jenkins.

10TH DISTRICT.—L. P. Lincoln, Joseph Hays.

13TH DISTRICT.—J. B. Chapman, T. Jenner, Richard Murphy.

16TH DISTRICT.—Marcus J. Parrott, C. M. Moore, R. H. Phelan, M. W. Delahay, S. N. Latta.

The report was adopted.

The committee on the permanent organization of the convention, reported as follows:

VICED PRESIDENTS.—J. A. Wakefield, P. C. Schuyler, L. P. Lincoln, J. K. Goodin, S. N. Latta, R. H. Phelan.

SECRETARIES.—E. D. Ladd, J. H. Nesbitt, M. W. Delahay.

The report was adopted and the officers elected took their seats.

On motion it was Resolved, That parliamentary rules be the rules of this convention.

On motion of G. W. Smith a committee of fifteen members was elected to prepare business for the Convention, as follows:

G. W. Smith, Samuel Merwin, J. A. Wakefield, C. K. Holliday, L. P. Lincoln, Hamilton Smith, J. H. Nesbitt, T. J. Addis, Thomas Jenner, J. B. Chapman, H. Miles Moore, Marcus J. Parrott, G. W. Deitzler, P. C. Schuyler, J. D. Wood.

The convention adjourned until the committee were ready to report.

The convention was called to order and the committee on business, through G. W. Smith, chairman, submitted a report which was, on motion, received.

The convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SEPT. 20TH, 9 A.M.
The convention was called to order by the President.

On motion of Col. Lane, the report of the business committee was re-mitted to said committee, with instructions to report blank times for the holding of the election, and the meeting of the convention, and number of delegates to said convention.

Col. Lane moved the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of eighteen members, be appointed, one from each election district as far as the said districts are represented in this Convention, and when said districts are exhausted, from those actually in attendance at this convention, the balance be raised and clothed with full power to visit, print and circulate an Address to the people of this Territory, and to the civilized world, setting forth our grievances and the policy we have been compelled to adopt, and which we have determined at all hazards to carry out.

On motion leave of absence was granted to the business committee.

The convention took a recess of ten minutes. On re-assembling the Chair appointed the following as the committee on Address authorized by the resolution of Col. Lane:—

J. H. Lane, W. Y. Roberts, Hamilton Smith, P. C. Schuyler, H. Miles Moore, J. E. Emery, A. M. Jordan, M. W. Delahay, E. D. Ladd, G. W. Deitzler, J. A. Wakefield, Samuel C. Smith, Thomas J. Addis, J. H. Nesbitt, L. P. Lincoln, John Spear, G. W. Brown, S. N. Latta, James Pierce.

The Business Committee made a report which was accepted; and the Convention adjourned to half past one o'clock, p.m.

At two o'clock the convention was called to order by the President; and on motion the report of the Business Committee was taken up, and after discussion and amendment was adopted unanimously, as follows:—

Whereas the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people of this republic, the right of assembling together in a peaceable manner for their common good, to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity;" and whereas the citizens of Kansas Territory were prevented from electing members of a Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of the proclamation of Gov. Reeder, on the 30th of March last, by invading forces from foreign States coming into the Territory and forcing upon the people a Legislature of non-residents and others, inimical to the interests of the people of Kansas Territory, defeating the object of the organic act, in consequence of which the Territorial government became a perfect failure, and the people were left without any legal government until their patience has become exhausted, and "endurance ceases to be a virtue;" and they are compelled to resort to the only remedy left—that of forming a government for themselves.

Resolved, Resolved, by the people of Kansas Territory in Deliberate Convention assembled, That an election shall be held in the several election precincts of this

Territory on the second Tuesday of October next, under the regulations and restrictions hereinafter imposed, for members of a Convention to form a Constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State government preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

Resolved, That the apportionment of Delegates to said Convention shall be as follows: Two Delegates for each Representative to which the people were entitled in the Legislative Assembly by proclamation of Gov. Reeder, of date 10th March 1855.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, who shall organize by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary. They shall keep a record of their proceedings and shall have the general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory so far as regards the organization of a State government, which Committee shall be styled the "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory."

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory to advertise said election at least fifteen days before the second Tuesday of October next; and to appoint three judges thereof for each Precinct, and the said judges of each precinct shall appoint two clerks, all of whom shall be duly sworn or affirmed to discharge the duties of their respective offices impartially, and with fidelity; and they shall have power to administer the oath or affirmation to each other, and the said judges shall open said election at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the place designated in each precinct by the said Executive Committee, and close the same at 4 o'clock, p.m. And in case any of the officers appointed fail to attend, the officer or officers in attendance shall supply the vacancy or vacancies; and in the event of all of them failing to attend, ten qualified voters shall supply their places. And the said